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Thirty-fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 2112 (2013), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) until 30 June 2014 and requested me to provide a final report by 15 May 2014. The present report includes an update on major developments since my midterm report dated 24 December 2013 (S/2013/761), outlines the main findings of the strategic review of Côte d'Ivoire and provides my recommendations for UNOCI, including the extension of its mandate.

II. Political situation

2. The President of Côte d'Ivoire, Alassane Ouattara, and his Government continued to take steps to further ease political tensions, alleviate insecurity and accelerate economic recovery. In his New Year's address to the nation, the President underscored the importance of reconciliation and national cohesion and, to that end, expressed his Government's determination to continue its dialogue with the political opposition and make further conciliatory gestures to those who supported the former regime.

3. The year 2013 began with constructive momentum with respect to political dialogue — including within the context of the permanent framework for dialogue, bilaterally between the Government and the former ruling party, the Front populaire ivoirien (FPI), and among opposition political parties. The focus was on establishing new mechanisms to advance dialogue and negotiations with the Government.

4. During its direct talks with the Government on 15 January, FPI was requested to encourage its supporters living in exile to return home. It was also requested to submit a list of FPI members remaining in detention or whose assets were frozen in connection with the post-elections crisis. Earlier, the Government had announced its intention to unfreeze the bank accounts of persons associated with the former regime who had provisionally been released from detention and to reintegrate them into public service. During the period from 27 January to 7 February, a further 124 associates of former President Laurent Gbagbo who had been detained on suspicion of endangering State security were released on bail. In addition, on 3 April, the Public Prosecutor of Abidjan announced that 43 bank accounts had been

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unfrozen. FPI reacted by urging the unfreezing of an additional 260 accounts belonging to associates of the former President.

5. The President made repeated calls for Ivorians living in exile to return to Côte d'Ivoire. In January, the former managing director of the port of Abidjan, who had been closely associated with the former regime, returned, as did the former Minister of Defence and the former Minister of Mines and Energy. In January, the Minister in charge of defence welcomed 1,443 returning members of the former Ivorian defence and security forces who had fled the country during the electoral crisis.

6. On 3 February 2014, the President extended until September 2014 the mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, whose initial two-year mandate had expired in September 2013. The Commission focuses on the following tasks: (a) truth-seeking; (b) public hearings for victims, perpetrators and witnesses; and (c) recommendations to the Government regarding reparations or other options for healing. On 6 February, the Commission met with the FPI president, who stressed the importance of national reconciliation and publicly expressed support for the work of the Commission. Between 27 February and 12 March, the Commission piloted the truth-seeking process in eight cities, recording testimonies from 2,106 victims about incidents of killing, abduction, disappearance, serious injury, kidnapping, torture, rape and the looting and destruction of property. The Commission subsequently decided to extend the process throughout the country. Meanwhile, the report it submitted to the President in November 2013 has not yet been made public.

7. Notwithstanding the positive start to the year, the political environment became increasingly fraught in the following months. On 20 March, the Government decided to transfer Charles Blé Goudé, former leader of the Young Patriots, to the International Criminal Court in The Hague. That was considered by FPI to be a serious obstacle to national reconciliation. Subsequently, FPI announced that it would no longer participate in a dialogue with the Government. On 26 March, 12 opposition parties under FPI coordination announced the creation of a new coalition, the Alliance des forces démocratiques de Côte d'Ivoire. Then, on 29 March, FPI issued a communiqué in which it expressed its grievances in respect of governance, demanded the dissolution of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and called for a boycott of the national census that had begun on 17 March, over concern that the results would not accurately reflect the country's demographics. On 3 April, the Alliance called for the establishment of a new framework for discussions with the Government, proposing the need for a neutral mediator, clear timelines and a follow-up mechanism. FPI also announced that a dialogue would not resume until a mediator had been appointed to follow-up on the agreements reached by both sides.

8. Meanwhile, some progress was made with respect to election-related reforms. On 8 January, the chair of the Independent Electoral Commission announced that all political parties and stakeholders would be consulted on the reform of the Commission and the revision of the voters' list. On 8 March, the National Democratic Institute made public recommendations for electoral reform that emphasized the importance of dialogue, timely implementation of electoral reforms and reconciliation, in order to instil confidence in the political and electoral processes. On 1 April, the Government held discussions on restructuring the Commission within the context of the permanent framework of dialogue; FPI

declined to attend the discussions. On 9 April, the Council of Ministers approved a draft bill on the composition, organization and functioning of the Commission that was submitted to the National Assembly for approval. The proposals would reduce the number of members of the Commission's Central Committee from 31 to 13, of whom 4 would be appointed by the President, 3 would be representatives of the ruling political coalition, 3 would be representatives of the political opposition and 3 would be representatives of civil society. In addition, the number of departmental and local committees would be reduced. FPI criticized the proposals and, on 23 April, the Alliance proposed an alternative formula. Other opposition leaders also expressed concern that proposals made during the meeting of 1 April had not been taken into account.

9. Political stakeholders continued to position themselves for the 2015 elections. On 9 April, the president of the Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire, Henri Konan Bedié, met with the secretaries-general of the parties in the ruling Rassemblement des houphouétistes pour la démocratie et la paix, to discuss ways to reinvigorate the coalition. New alliances also emerged among the opposition political parties.

10. Limited progress was made in addressing issues at the root of the Ivorian crisis, namely nationality and land. The nationality law adopted by the National Assembly in August 2013 entered into force in April. Meanwhile, the United Nations continued to support the preparation of draft laws aimed at improving democratic oversight and advocated for the separation of executive and legislative powers.

National and international justice

11. Efforts to bring to justice alleged perpetrators of violent crimes committed during the post-elections crisis continued. A presidential decree of 30 December extended the mandate of the special investigative unit established in 2011 to investigate crimes perpetrated during the post-elections crisis, reconfiguring the unit as a special investigation and examination cell with enhanced capability and resources. The focus, however, remained primarily on persons affiliated with the former regime.

12. Proceedings related to the confirmation of charges against former President Gbagbo continued at the International Criminal Court. Meanwhile, on 12 March, the Court announced that Mr. Gbagbo would remain in detention pending trial, to ensure his appearance before the Court and prevent any possible obstruction to investigations or court proceedings.

13. On 3 March, the International Criminal Court rejected the Government's call for the handover of Mr. Blé Goudé to be postponed and requested his immediate transfer to The Hague. Following the Council of Ministers' decision to transfer Mr. Blé Goudé (see para. 7 above), on 22 March he was surrendered to the Court. Mr. Blé Goudé made an initial appearance before the pretrial chamber on 27 March.

14. Former First Lady Simone Gbagbo, who remained in detention in Odienné, was heard by a judge of the national special investigation and examination cell on 4 and 5 February. On 25 February, the Government provided the pretrial chamber of the International Criminal Court with updated information about the national proceedings and reaffirmed its willingness to hold Ms. Gbagbo's trial in Côte d'Ivoire. On 8 April, the defence team confirmed to the Court that Ms. Gbagbo preferred to be tried in Côte d'Ivoire.

15. On 3 February, the military prosecutor exonerated 10 high-ranking police officers who had been accused of disobeying orders during the post-elections crisis. On 12 February, the military tribunal found the former director of the national police academy guilty of misappropriation of funds and sentenced her and four of the six charged police officers to two years of imprisonment. On 24 April, the Supreme Court postponed, for the third time, hearing the appeal of the former head of the Republican Guard, who had been found guilty in October 2012 for crimes committed during the post-elections crisis and the murder of former President Robert Guéï.

III. Security situation

16. The security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remained generally stable but fragile owing to the high prevalence of violent crime and insecurity near the border with Liberia. Insecurity was characterized by armed robbery, banditry and burglary, in many instances committed by elements of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI), dozos (traditional hunters) and former combatants. Intercommunal violence, particularly in the north and south-east, continued to be reported, while the activities of uncontrolled armed groups and former combatants remained a threat to stability. In February and March, demonstrations of former combatants in Man and Bouaké became violent.

17. On 23 February, armed individuals attacked FRCI positions in Fete and Grabo, near the border with Liberia, killing four FRCI soldiers and a civilian; the incident represented a setback since the last major attack in that area in March 2013. UNOCI forces exchanged fire with the assailants. National security forces responded by conducting an operation during which 32 persons were arrested on suspicion of committing crimes against State security.

18. Explosive remnants of war and unsecured weapons and ammunition remained a threat. UNOCI and the Mine Action Service of the United Nations assisted the Government in strengthening national capacity to manage and secure weapons and ammunition through the construction and rehabilitation of three storage sites. The Service also supported the destruction of three items of unexploded ordnance and over 2,500 kg of ammunition.

IV. Regional issues

19. At the forty-fourth ordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), held in Yamoussoukro on 28 and 29 March, the President of Ghana, John Dramani Mahama, was elected to succeed the President of Côte d'Ivoire as Chair of the Authority. During the period under review, the President of Côte d'Ivoire met with the King of Morocco and the Heads of State of Benin, Burkina Faso and Ghana.

20. On 22 March, an outbreak of the Ebola virus was confirmed in the Guinée Forestière area near Guinea's border with Liberia and, subsequently, in Conakry. Following an alert from the World Health Organization urging heightened surveillance for illnesses consistent with viral haemorrhagic fever, the countries neighbouring Guinea instituted measures along the land borders to protect those at

risk and prevent the virus from spreading. Suspected cases of infection have been ruled out in Mali, while in Guinea and Liberia 143 and 11 related fatalities were recorded, respectively, as at 1 May. No cases of Ebola virus infection had been reported in Côte d'Ivoire as at 1 May and the borders with Guinea and Liberia officially remained open. However, incidents involving some FRCI elements preventing movement across the border with Liberia were reported.

21. UNOCI continued to support the implementation of the cross-border security strategy of the Mano River Union, including meetings of the joint Côte d'Ivoire-Liberia border security and confidence-building units. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire, supported by UNOCI and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), prepared a draft ministerial order for the establishment of a transnational crime unit in the context of the West Africa Coast Initiative, which the United Nations Office for West Africa and UNOCI stressed should be prioritized.

22. Inter-mission cooperation between UNOCI and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) continued, including in the context of joint border operations, mirrored patrolling along the border and the use of UNOCI armed helicopters along and across the shared border. Ivorian and Liberian security forces also continued to cooperate, although the Ebola virus outbreak resulted in the temporary suspension of joint activities. UNOCI also continued to monitor embargo violations in support of the Government and the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire.

V. Reform of security and rule of law institutions

23. The Government prioritized the implementation of the national strategy on security sector reform and took steps to improve gender balance in security institutions, placing emphasis on the gendarmerie. The importance of equal participation was reaffirmed during the first national day of women in the military and paramilitary, held on 7 March. Measures were also taken for the resumption by dozos of their customary role as traditional hunters.

24. During the reporting period, the Government developed terms of reference for a vetting mechanism for the police. With UNOCI support, the secretariat of the National Security Council accelerated the decentralization of security sector reform, including through the establishment of local committees. The Council also facilitated coordination with line ministries and released a quarterly magazine and newsletter. The Government created a commission to investigate crimes committed during the post-elections crisis.

25. On 22 January, the President of Côte d'Ivoire promoted more than 500 FRCI soldiers and gendarmes, including several commanders of the former Forces nouvelles. On 9 February, FPI demanded the suspension of the 2011 decree unifying the former national armed forces of Côte d'Ivoire and the Forces nouvelles, and requested that FRCI be renamed "National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire".

26. The police and the gendarmerie were partially operational throughout the country. Only in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa were the security services adequately equipped and resourced, limiting in most areas their ability to conduct investigations and fight crime, including sexual and gender-based violence. The population continued to lack confidence in the security services.

27. Challenges remained with respect to taking forward the pending national police strategic plan, restoring public trust in national security forces, securing political will to implement sectoral reforms, reinforcing the role of civil society and accelerating the pace of reforms. The overall fragility of institutions had an impact on engagement in regional security initiatives.

Justice and corrections

28. Progress was made in implementing the national justice sector reform strategy. All 40 courts became fully functional and justice personnel were deployed throughout the country. Legal clinics in Bondoukou, Bouaké, Guiglo, Korhogo, Man and San Pedro provided free consultations to approximately 3,000 people; in some 40 per cent of cases, the consultations related to children's rights. The courts responsible for serious crimes, however, did not convene.

29. In February, the National Institute for Judicial Training revised training curricula for judges, prison officers, court clerks and social workers and, in March, efforts were initiated to develop an ethics charter for the judiciary and codes to address corruption. Efforts were also under way with respect to free legal aid and bringing criminal and civil laws into compliance with human rights standards. In reforming the military justice system, however, efforts still needed to be made to ensure compliance with international standards and to increase accountability.

30. UNOCI supported the Government with prison reform, providing advice on prison management, closing security gaps and developing operating procedures, as well as addressing challenges resulting from integrating former combatants into the prison administration. All 34 prisons were fully functional, although security remained a challenge: seven incidents of prison breaks involving 14 fugitives were recorded.

VI. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

31. With support from UNOCI, the national Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration finalized its programmatic framework, which was presented to international partners in February. It also developed partnerships with national financial, training and employment institutions, as well as international donors. The European Union and the African Development Bank committed €14 million and $30 million, respectively, to supporting the Authority's programme of work.

32. As at 1 May, 22,590 former combatants, including 1,596 women, were disarmed and demobilized, while 6,939 weapons, 531,583 rounds of small arms ammunition and 8,512 items of explosive ordnance were collected. Some 70 disarmament and demobilization operations were conducted at the disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion camp near Abidjan, involving mainly young FRCI associates and former Forces nouvelles elements. Smaller scale disarmament and demobilization operations also took place in the centre and south-west of the country. However, inclusion and transparency remained a challenge. The rate of inclusion of combatants who had been affiliated with former President Gbagbo remained low, at 13 per cent, while a significant number of persons who had not been registered in the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration database were included retroactively.

33. UNOCI launched eight community reinsertion projects on 25 February. Some 250 former combatants and community members engaged in income-generation activities. In addition, in March, the Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration introduced a resocialization programme that included training in civic responsibility, human rights, gender and HIV/AIDS. As at 1 May, 30,455 persons had benefited from reinsertion support, of whom 19,986 were fully reintegrated.

34. In support of civilian disarmament, the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons, with the support of the Mine Action Service, conducted seven weapon-collection operations in Abidjan and Bouaké, collecting 104 weapons, 105 grenades, 49 fuses, 11 mortars, 13 rockets and 7,690 rounds of ammunition.

VII. Extension of State authority

35. The number of operational sub-prefectures increased from 358 to 422 following the nomination of members of the prefectural corps in January, but the effectiveness of local administrations remained hampered by poor infrastructure, limited resources and a lack of technical and professional capacity, which undermined service provision. The Peacebuilding Fund continued to support the rehabilitation of some public infrastructure in the west. Fiscal administration was not restored in most areas, while customs services and border surveillance remained inadequate owing to coordination and resource constraints.

36. Local authorities supported social cohesion despite the fact that the national programme launched in May 2013 had not been finalized owing to financial constraints. To enhance United Nations support of national efforts, in February my Special Representative, together with the United Nations country team and the World Bank, visited western Côte d'Ivoire to consult local stakeholders about priority needs in the areas of social cohesion, reconciliation, development, security and human rights.

37. Regional and municipal councils were installed following the April 2013 local elections, although challenges persisted with respect to the division of labour among the national, regional and municipal levels, funding shortfalls and law and order issues. In April, UNOCI and UNDP brought together the regional councils, prefects and mayors to discuss the division of labour and development priorities.

VIII. Human rights

38. The human rights situation continued to be characterized by reports of summary execution, forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest, illegal detention, torture, racketeering and extortion. Since my previous report, FRCI elements, dozos and former combatants have reportedly been involved in 10 extrajudicial killings, 52 cases of arbitrary arrest and detention and 6 incidents of extortion and racketeering. The excessive use of force by FRCI elements threatened the right to life, liberty and security of civilians. Prosecution of alleged FRCI perpetrators remained infrequent, contributing to a perception among the public of impunity and undermining confidence.

39. The conditions of persons detained in connection with the post-elections crisis remained inconsistent with due process and other human rights guarantees. Some

were held in unofficial detention facilities without access to health services or to the advice of defence counsel. Following the attacks at Grabo and Fete (see para. 17 above), UNOCI found that some FRCI soldiers had been involved in the torture and ill-treatment of detainees who were being kept at unofficial facilities until their transfer to Abidjan prison on 4 March.

40. During the early hours of 17 February, Liberian and Ivorian security officials collaborated to forcibly return 21 Ivorians, including 15 registered refugees, from Liberia to Côte d'Ivoire. The Ivorians and five Liberian nationals who had been arrested by Liberian officials for allegedly planning to destabilize the two countries were detained without respect for their due process rights. Upon arrival in Abidjan, the Ivorians were eventually charged with disturbing the public order. On 1 March, six were released for lack of evidence and returned on 6 March to a refugee camp in Liberia with assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The remaining 15 were transferred to the prison in Abidjan.

41. On 10 January, the Government adopted two interministerial decisions setting out the salaries and other benefits of staff of the National Commission for Human Rights. While providing evidence of institutional progress with respect to human rights, the new framework also revealed excessive administrative control over the Commission by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties, which is not fully in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

Sexual violence

42. As at 1 May, 10 forced or early marriages, 171 cases of rape, including 19 gang rapes, and 4 assaults on boys were reported. Impunity for such violations remained a challenge, given the low prosecution rates, the reclassification of rape as "indecent assault" and the high cost of medical certificates required to confirm rape. There continued to be a reliance on traditional mechanisms to settle such cases owing to limited investigative capacity, communal pressure and fear of stigmatization, as well as a lack of trust in the criminal justice system. The Government has yet to allocate resources for the national strategy against sexual and gender-based violence launched in July 2013.

Child protection

43. As at 1 May, 60 cases of child trafficking for labour were reported, with little apparent effort to investigate or otherwise follow up on these cases. During the period under review, 31 cases of female genital mutilation were reported; 18 girls escaped circumcision following the intervention of gendarmes in Djoman. Birth registration also remained a priority; to date, 2.8 million children are unregistered. Meanwhile, the draft national child protection policy has yet to be adopted by the Council of Ministers.

44. Juvenile offenders continued to suffer from prolonged detention, and their conditions of detention were often inconsistent with juvenile justice standards, given the lack of guaranteed separation of minors from adults in prison, inadequate health services and the absence of sufficient educational or vocational opportunities to facilitate rehabilitation.

IX. Media

45. The resurgence of incendiary and false information, as well as hate speech, in some media outlets continued. The National Press Council reprimanded and/or suspended some newspapers and a magazine for abusive language and organized awareness-raising campaigns for the media. In March, the Government urged the media to act responsibly in its coverage of the reconciliation process. UNOCI carried out activities to enhance professional ethics and responsibility in covering sensitive developments, while ONUCI FM continued to broadcast impartial information throughout the country.

X. Economic situation

46. In 2013, the gross domestic product grew by 8.1 per cent and is projected to grow by 8.2 per cent in 2014. Although public spending increased by 9 per cent in 2013, external balances and debt remained within the performance criteria set by the International Monetary Fund. Increased spending was linked to increased expenditure on civil servants, after the Government doubled the minimum wage to 60,000 CFA francs (approximately $120) per month. There are also plans to recruit 18,933 new employees in 2014, including 3,641 former combatants.

47. The development of the private sector remained a priority. In January, the Government organized an investors' forum to promote opportunities in agribusiness, industry and mining. Investment pledges amounted to $886 million, of which $326 million in the form of public-private partnerships and $560 million from private investors.

48. Mining activities also intensified. With the inauguration of two new gold mines in January, the number of exploited mines reached five and production was estimated at between 13 and 16 tons per year, an increase of more than 20 per cent. On 27 January, Côte d'Ivoire adopted a mining code based on transparency, traceability and social responsibility for the management of environmental risks.

49. Despite the growth potential of Côte d'Ivoire, limited employment opportunities, particularly for youth, remained a challenge. In 2013, some 30,000 jobs were created in the formal sector and 100,000 in the informal sector, although some 400,000 new job seekers are registered each year.

XI. Humanitarian situation

50. The humanitarian situation continued to improve, with more than 8,000 refugees returning during the first quarter of 2014. Of the estimated 300,000 Ivorians who fled the country during the post-elections violence, some 65,000 were still seeking asylum. Of that total, 43,613 were in Liberia and approximately 8,500 were in Ghana, 6,500 in Guinea and 2,500 in Togo. Following the outbreak of the Ebola virus, on 31 March the Government of Côte d'Ivoire requested UNHCR to suspend support for voluntary returns.

51. The attacks in Fete and Grabo (see para. 17 above), triggered temporary population displacement and may have had a negative impact on voluntary returns. The World Food Programme faced challenges in securing its food pipeline for

returnees from Liberia. The UNOCI force continued to escort repatriation convoys of Ivorian returnees and to patrol areas of return, while United Nations agencies trained FRCI soldiers on the protection of civilians.

52. United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations delivered socioeconomic programmes to communities with a view to supporting the sustainable reintegration of returnees, focusing on basic social services. A national strategy on durable return and reintegration being designed by UNDP in coordination with the Government and other United Nations agencies will be informed by a profiling of internally displaced persons led by UNHCR.

53. While organizations started shifting from emergency relief to development-oriented programmes, pockets of acute vulnerability remained in the west and the north of the country, requiring responses to address malnutrition, food insecurity and lack of access to basic services. Funding shortfalls hampered assistance to the most vulnerable.

XII. Strategic reviews of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia

54. Over the next few years, United Nations engagement in West Africa will change considerably, as UNOCI and UNMIL continue the ongoing drawdown and eventually withdraw. While the trajectory in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia remains positive, there are still political and security challenges, as well as latent threats, which risk undermining the stability achieved over the past decade with the assistance of regional and United Nations peacekeeping efforts. In my report of 24 December 2013 (S/2013/761), I indicated that I would provide recommendations on the configuration of the UNOCI military component from June 2014 to the elections of October 2015, which is expected to be a sensitive political period. In that same report, and again in my report on UNMIL of 18 February 2014 (S/2014/123), I stressed that every precaution must be taken to prevent any serious reversal of the hard-won gains in the region. Prudent planning will be required to make sure that the two missions are adequately equipped to fulfil their mandated tasks and achieve their strategic goals prior to withdrawal. As UNOCI and UNMIL continue to draw down, it will be increasingly important to maximize the opportunities presented by their strategic and operational interdependence.

55. Against that backdrop, strategic reviews were carried out by teams led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and comprising participants from the Department of Field Support, the Department of Safety and Security, UNMIL and UNOCI, who visited Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia from 7 to 19 February. The focus of the reviews was on the core political and security tasks of UNOCI and UNMIL. Military and police capability studies of UNOCI and UNMIL preceded the reviews. The strategic review teams received detailed briefings from the missions and consulted in both countries with a broad cross-section of national and international stakeholders. The team carrying out the review on Côte d'Ivoire met with the Prime Minister, Daniel Kablan Duncan, and government ministers; the leadership of the national security agencies and armed forces; the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission; the Authority for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration; political parties, including FPI; members of the diplomatic community, including representatives of the African Union and ECOWAS; and the United Nations country team.

56. The team carrying out the review on Liberia consulted with the President, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, and several government ministers; members of the legislature; representatives of political parties and civil society; the Governance Commission; the leadership of the national army and security agencies; members of the diplomatic community; and the United Nations country team. I intend to include findings and recommendations pertaining to Liberia in my report on UNMIL of August 2014.

57. The team travelled to Nimba and Grand Gedeh counties on the Liberian side of the border and to Toulépleu on the Ivorian side in order to consult with civil authorities and security officials; community representatives, including traditional leaders, women and youths; and Ivorian refugees and returnees.

Findings of the strategic review of Côte d'Ivoire

58. The political environment appeared to be improving, with the Government remaining committed to taking forward measures to ease tensions and invigorate the political dialogue while also generating economic development and putting in place conditions conducive to the return of refugees and others who left Côte d'Ivoire during the post-elections crisis. Notwithstanding those improvements, the strategic review team found that, according to its interlocutors, the 2015 elections would be an important barometer of the sustainability of the prevailing stability. Ensuring an environment conducive to peaceful elections would require overcoming political challenges in a host of areas, including with respect to taking forward electoral reforms in a manner that is inclusive and enhances confidence.

59. While the security situation had improved, pockets of insecurity remained, particularly in the west. Considerable tensions arose from land disputes, unresolved nationality issues and the population's lack of confidence in FRCI and affiliated armed groups, which were conducting most security operations. Armed robbery, racketeering and other criminal activities were rife, and many feared that there could be violence during the electoral period. There remained significant mistrust between FRCI, the police and the gendarmerie, particularly outside Abidjan, where FRCI led efforts in maintaining law and order despite the presence of the police and the gendarmerie. While improvements had been made with respect to the operational effectiveness and governance of the security sector, considerable political challenges remained. There were also hurdles to be overcome to enable the Government to meet its ambitious timeline of disarming the full caseload of former combatants by mid-2015, not least owing to remaining questions about the inclusiveness of the process, the future of former zone commanders and dozos, and the challenges in creating sustainable employment opportunities.

Border assessment and regional issues

60. The situation in the Liberia-Côte d'Ivoire border area had improved considerably since similar assessments were conducted in 2012 and 2013. There had been no major cross-border attack since March 2013, although there was an attack near the border with Liberia in February (see para. 17 above). Moreover, as indicated in my previous reports, while UNHCR exceeded its target of voluntary returns from Liberia in 2013, more than 43,000 Ivorian refugees still remained in the country. Several women returnees in Toulépleu who had met with the team conducting the strategic review were adamant that they were better off at home in Côte d'Ivoire, but requested more assistance in rebuilding their lives.

61. At the same time, the border remained highly porous and progress in building national capacity to address cross-border security issues remained slow in both countries. Officials on both sides of the border noted the absence of sufficient human, financial and material investment in border stabilization. Traditional chiefs and elders said they required support in establishing locally owned cross-border initiatives and advocated for an increased role for youths in confidence-building initiatives to mitigate the risk of their involvement in destabilizing activities. Pointing to security improvements, a government minister advised that the deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles in Côte d'Ivoire may no longer be necessary.

62. Improvements had also been achieved in the region, including as a result of efforts made by the Mano River Union and ECOWAS to reinvigorate regional mechanisms for fighting transnational organized crime. Many of the strategic review team's interlocutors expressed concern, however, about the prospects of a reversal of the current stability, given that several countries, including Côte d'Ivoire and two of its neighbours, Burkina Faso and Guinea, were going to hold sensitive elections in 2015.

XIII. Proposed adjustments to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Military component

63. As indicated in my previous reports, UNOCI has been drawing down its force, reducing the mission's strength from 9,792 military personnel in 2012 to 7,137 by 30 June 2014. The 7,137 troops include five infantry battalions, a force reserve, associated enablers and 192 military observers. In keeping with Security Council resolution 2112 (2013), the force is concentrating on the west and other high-risk areas.

Options for adjusting the military component

64. The military capability study that informed the strategic review included a thorough threat assessment, an analysis of the posture and composition of the UNOCI force, including a troop-to-task analysis, and proposals about the military strength required to assist the Government in protecting civilians and stabilizing the security situation in the country ahead of and during the 2015 electoral period. Taking those proposals into account, as well as the political and security situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the subregion, the strategic review team concluded that further reductions are possible.

65. Given the sensitivity of the electoral period and the remaining challenges set out above, it is strongly recommended that a prudent approach be taken to adjusting the UNOCI force. Such an approach could be achieved by withdrawing 1,100 troops between July 2014 and June 2015, leaving 6,037 military personnel. Repatriations could be conducted during troop rotations to maximize savings. Specifically, the adjustments would result, among other things, in the repatriation of 530 infantry and 542 additional personnel, to be achieved in part by: (a) reducing the number of military sectors from three to two, one covering the east and one covering the west, which would allow for the reduction of 28 staff officers; (b) withdrawing two of the

three engineering companies, which would mean withdrawing a total of 283 personnel and associated equipment; (c) withdrawing one transport company comprising 450 personnel; and (d) downgrading one military hospital. After the peaceful conclusion of the 2015 electoral period, it is recommended that an additional 2,000 troops be withdrawn by mid-2016, bringing UNOCI to a residual strength of approximately 4,000 troops.

66. In order to project military effect, the force would continue to consolidate its locations and bases, focusing on the west and other high-risk areas, while shifting to a mobile posture. UNOCI would also enhance its situational awareness and early warning capabilities so as to be more proactive and responsive. Implementation of this more robust concept of operations would take into account the force's mandate to protect civilians within its areas of deployment and capabilities, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Ivorian authorities, focusing on threats beyond national response capability. The force would also assist the Government in building the capacity of national defence forces.

67. The strategic review team considered the drawdown of 1,700 military personnel by June 2015, in keeping with the intentions expressed in Security Council resolution 2112 (2013), which would bring the mission's strength to 5,437 troops during the electoral period. This could be achieved by withdrawing two infantry battalions, in addition to the personnel detailed in paragraph 65 above. This would reduce the operational capabilities required for the 2015 electoral period, however, as well as disarmament activities. It should be recalled that during the 2010 elections UNOCI had a strength of more than 7,000 military personnel, a surge of 500 personnel and temporary military and police assets from UNMIL, which are no longer available given the drawdown of that mission. While no crisis is anticipated in 2015, as part of prudent planning, contingency measures would have to be put in place, with prior authorization from the Security Council, drawing on temporary support in the framework of inter-mission cooperation with other peacekeeping operations in Africa. Alternatively, bilateral or other arrangements would be required.

Establishment of a regional quick-reaction force

68. As mentioned in my previous reports on UNOCI and UNMIL, plans have been developed to establish, as part of the UNOCI authorized military strength, a quick-reaction force configured and equipped to address incidents in Côte d'Ivoire and, at the same time, to rapidly respond in Liberia in the event of a serious deterioration in security. The force would operate in the context of the inter-mission cooperation framework set out in Security Council resolution 1609 (2005).

69. On the basis of an assessment of the threats, required tasks and available resources, it is proposed that a 650-strong quick-reaction battalion be established within UNOCI. The battalion would comprise two motorized infantry companies and one mechanized infantry company, with support elements, which would make it possible to conduct multiple deployments simultaneously, if required. While the battalion would remain primarily a UNOCI asset, it is envisaged that it could also operate in Liberia, as required and authorized. The strategic decision to deploy the battalion to Liberia would be taken by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, on the basis of the situation on the ground and the respective threat environment in the two countries and taking into account the advice of my special representatives

for Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. Command and control at the mission level would remain unchanged, while established modalities for conducting operations under inter-mission cooperation arrangements would be employed. With respect to the composition of the battalion, a troop-contributing country that is a State member of ECOWAS and has peacekeeping experience in both countries has been identified and, pending Security Council approval, an agreement will be formalized. Specifically, it is envisaged that the UNOCI force reserve, which currently comprises 450 troops based in Yamoussoukro, would be reconfigured and expanded. For the battalion to be effective and able to respond rapidly, expeditionary kits, as well as transport, logistical and other support requirements, will have to be available.

70. Mobility would be an essential aspect of making the regional quick-reaction concept effective. UNOCI has three armed helicopters based in western Côte d'Ivoire, the use of which has already been authorized, in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, pursuant to resolution Security Council resolution 2062 (2013) and subsequent resolutions. The helicopters provide critical deterrence and should remain in the region until after the 2015 Ivorian electoral cycle. Moreover, it is recommended that all UNOCI and UNMIL military utility helicopters be retained and that a similar approach be extended, to allow all the military aviation assets of the two missions to be utilized in both theatres, thereby facilitating rapid response and mobility while not affecting the area of responsibility of either mission. The agreements with the troop-contributing countries concerned would be finalized following Security Council approval.

French forces

71. The strength of the French forces stands at 450 troops and is focused on supporting the Government in security sector reform. By its resolution 2112 (2013), the Security Council extended until 30 June 2014 authorization for the French forces to provide support to UNOCI, within the limits of the force's deployment and capabilities. This support to UNOCI remains necessary.

Police component

72. The authorized strength of the UNOCI police component stands at 1,555 personnel, including 555 individual police officers and 1,000 officers deployed to six formed police units. Given the challenges that remain to the national police and gendarmes fully assuming their statutory responsibilities, in the strategic review it was recommended that minimal adjustments be made to the UNOCI police component. Those adjustments would take the form of a reduction in the number of individual police officers from 555 to 500. The remaining officers will focus on supporting the capacity- and institution-building of national law enforcement agencies, as well as the implementation of the national police action plan, including with respect to vetting, and will also provide training, mentoring and advice on electoral security.

73. No reductions in the number of formed police units are recommended until after the electoral period, as these units will focus on supporting the national security forces and helping to mitigate security vacuums in areas of the country vacated by UNOCI military personnel. Their tasks will include public order management in support of the national security forces and the provision of

operational support. Joint patrols involving the formed police units and national security forces will continue, as a confidence-building measure.

Support implications

74. The reductions in UNOCI military enablers proposed above are possible in view of the generally good infrastructure in Côte d'Ivoire and the prevailing stability, as well as the availability in the country of commercial alternatives for transport, engineering and medical services. At the same time, there will still be an impact on the reach of logistics support and on the mission's supply lines.

Safety and security of personnel

75. The risk to United Nations personnel is assessed as low in Côte d'Ivoire, except in parts of the west. Criminal activity, including robbery, burglary and banditry, pose the greatest threat. On 12 February, two United Nations staff members travelling from Yamoussoukro to Daloa were robbed, at gunpoint, of cash and their personal belongings by some 10 armed and masked assailants near the village of Zatta. Mitigating the risk would be facilitated by maintaining a robust security risk assessment updated and consolidating the locations where United Nations personnel are deployed.

XIV. Financial implications

76. My proposed budget for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 in the amount of $512.6 million has been submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration and approval during the second part of its resumed sixty-eighth session. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOCI beyond 30 June 2014, the cost of maintaining UNOCI would be limited to the amounts approved by the Assembly for the 2014/15 financial period.

77. As at 29 April 2014, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNOCI amounted to $46.1 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as of that date amounted to $1,688.6 million.

78. Reimbursements have been made to contributing Governments for troops and formed police units, and contingent-owned equipment, for the period up to January 2014 and December 2013, respectively, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

XV. Observations

79. I am encouraged by the continued good progress being made in Côte d'Ivoire. The country is on the path of reconciliation, stability and economic recovery. The tangible gains being made give rise to optimism that it will soon reclaim its historic role as an anchor of prosperity in West Africa. I commend the people and Government of Côte d'Ivoire for their commitment to achieving lasting peace.

80. Under the leadership of the President of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government continues to make progress on critical issues while making important conciliatory gestures towards the political opposition. I urge all stakeholders to take full

advantage of the opportunity to move forward with an open and constructive dialogue aimed at overcoming the divisions of the past and agreeing on priorities for the country's future. The success of such dialogue would be measured by urgently making progress with respect to agreeing on crucial reforms, including on issues of nationality and land, and on the legal framework for elections. It is important that obstruction or non-participation in the dialogue does not prevent the country from proceeding on the path of stability. My Special Representative will continue to perform her good offices role in facilitating progress in key areas.

81. The 2015 presidential elections are already on the horizon. Given that peaceful elections have eluded Côte d'Ivoire since the crisis broke out in 2002, these elections will represent an important milestone of the sustainability of stability. It is therefore imperative to expedite consultations on reforms with all stakeholders in order to facilitate the creation of an environment that is conducive to inclusive, credible and transparent elections. The initial steps taken by the Government are commendable. Continued efforts will be required to widen the scope of discussions on sensitive matters. I note with concern, however, the unacceptable increase in inflammatory and provocative language and hate speech, including in the media. Those who fan the flames of intolerance and violence must be held accountable.

82. The significant number of Ivorians affiliated with the former regime who heeded the Government's appeal to return to Côte d'Ivoire is a powerful indicator of a restored sense of confidence, as the full participation of all citizens is an important marker of normalization. At the same time, healing the wounds of the past will require that all citizens have an opportunity to participate in a meaningful and inclusive national reconciliation process. I therefore welcome the extension of the mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the successful piloting of its truth-seeking work. The Commission must remain steadfast in its efforts to help people throughout Côte d'Ivoire to tell their stories, an important part of the healing process, and include all citizens, regardless of political, ethnic or other affiliation. I would also call upon the international community to support its efforts.

83. Reconciliation would also be enhanced by increased efforts to ensure the timeliness, impartiality and perceived fairness of judicial processes against suspected perpetrators of human rights violations during the post-elections crisis, irrespective of status or political affiliation. I welcome the good cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the Ivorian authorities in taking forward legal proceedings aimed at fighting impunity and administering justice for crimes against humanity and other human rights violations. It is imperative that the Government remain committed to ensuring equitable and independent justice without discrimination, in conformity with its obligations under international law and in accordance with relevant human rights standards. In particular, I remain deeply troubled by delays in the investigation of major cases, such as the killing in June 2012 of seven United Nations peacekeepers and the attack on the Nahibly camp for internally displaced persons in July 2012. The perpetrators of those heinous crimes must be brought to justice.

84. I remain concerned about the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire. Attention must be paid to the protection of victims and witnesses, and consideration given to improving juvenile justice and providing the resources needed to reform the justice sector. I am also concerned about continuing reports of arbitrary arrest and

detention and of cases of sexual violence and child abuse, as well as of acts of killing, torture and ill-treatment. The rate of prosecution for these violations remains too low and the response to rape cases inadequate. I call upon the relevant authorities to do their utmost to ensure that fundamental rights are guaranteed to all citizens.

85. Important progress has been made in terms of reforming the security sector, including with respect to acknowledging the need to improve gender balance. National ownership of this priority issue is essential, as are measures to rebuild confidence within and between security forces and with the population. The Government should redouble its efforts in that regard. There are extremely sensitive issues that remain to be addressed, which also have implications for the success of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. Despite the progress made, too many former combatants are still armed and unemployed, posing a threat to national security and the protection of civilians. I welcome the Government's ambitious target of disarming the full caseload by mid-2015; to do so, it will have to expedite the process, in a fully transparent manner. I call upon the international community to support the Government's efforts.

86. Côte d'Ivoire still faces threats to its stability. The root causes of its conflict, including with respect to land and nationality, remain to be addressed, while intercommunal conflicts contribute to instability. I am concerned that pockets of the country are still afflicted by insecurity, including violent crimes committed in many cases by the same persons who are entrusted with protecting the population. I therefore call upon the Government to ensure that appropriate disciplinary and oversight mechanisms are put in place, as well as other measures aimed at ensuring that the security forces act within their statutory limits and the law.

87. I am pleased that the situation in the west and along the border has improved, encouraging the voluntary return of refugees. Women are the backbone of their communities. The fact that women returnees have testified that the lives of their families have improved since returning home to Côte d'Ivoire is a powerful and poignant indicator that the levels of fear, distrust and perceptions of insecurity have decreased significantly. Most returnees, however, require additional assistance in rebuilding their lives; too many face serious delays in reclaiming illegally occupied properties or receiving other support, including basic services. I urge the Government and its partners to work closely with returnees to ensure their durable reintegration into their communities. Accelerating economic growth with a view to reducing poverty and inequality, particularly among women and the most vulnerable, is also essential. Côte d'Ivoire's economy is growing at an impressive rate and all of its people should reap the benefits of those gains.

88. I congratulate the President of Côte d'Ivoire for his effective leadership as Chair of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government. Sustaining peace in any one country in West Africa requires peace in neighbouring countries. Regional security cooperation is therefore extremely important and I welcome the efforts of ECOWAS and the Mano River Union in this regard, which the United Nations will continue to support. Côte d'Ivoire has also worked to enhance relations with its neighbours, which has contributed to improved regional security, as has continued inter-mission cooperation between UNOCI and UNMIL. In order to maximize the strategic and operational synergies of the two missions, I plan to proceed in establishing a quick-reaction force within UNOCI authorized strength

(see paras. 68-70 above) and request the Security Council to authorize it to operate in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.

89. While significant progress has been made in Côte d'Ivoire and the broader region, challenges remain. I am convinced that it is absolutely essential to take every precaution to prevent any reversal of the hard-won gains made over the past decade. Therefore, I support the findings of the strategic review, according to which UNOCI remains essential and should continue to play an active role in support of the creation of an environment conducive to peaceful elections in 2015. I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNOCI, as established in resolution 2112 (2013), for a period of one year, until 30 June 2015, with a particular focus on its core political and security responsibilities. I also recommend that adjustments be made to the UNOCI military and police components (see paras. 65-66 and 72-73 above), resulting in an authorized strength of 6,037 military and 1,500 police personnel by June 2015. Should the 2015 electoral period be peaceful, a further 2,000 troops would be withdrawn by June 2016.

90. I wish to express my appreciation to my Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire, Aïchatou Mindaoudou, for her excellent leadership and all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel for their commitment to peace in Côte d'Ivoire. My gratitude also goes to all troop- and police-contributing countries, the African Union, ECOWAS, the Mano River Union and other regional organizations, multilateral and bilateral partners, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, non-governmental organizations and all other partners for their invaluable support to Côte d'Ivoire.

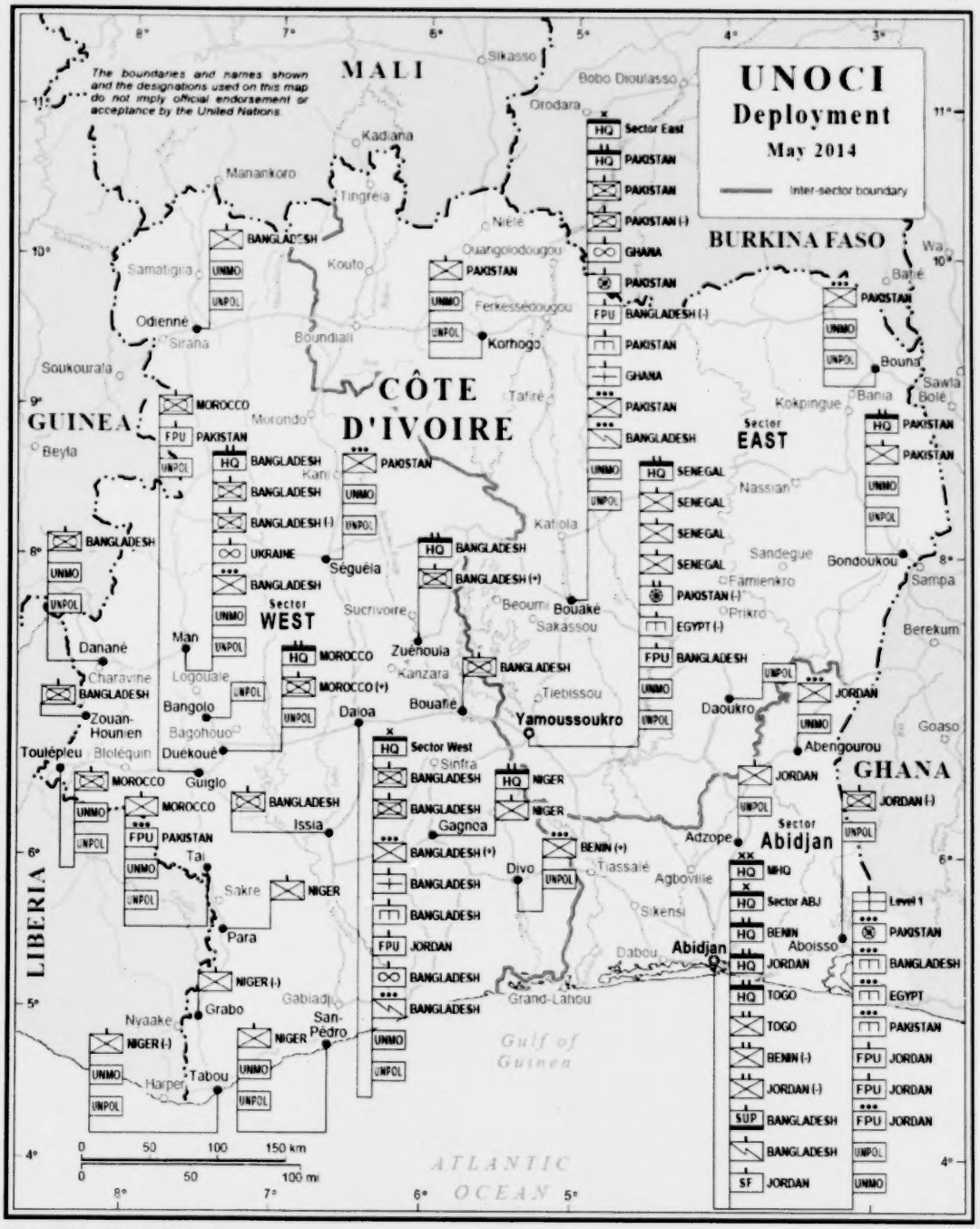
Annex

United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire: military and police strength

(As at 1 May 2014)

	Military component				*Police component*	
Country	*Military observers*	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	*Total*	*Formed police units*	*Police officers*
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	3
Bangladesh	13	9	1 677	1 699	180	–
Benin	5	8	369	382	–	51
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2	–	–	2	–	–
Brazil	4	3	–	7	–	–
Burkina Faso	–	–	–	–	–	42
Burundi	–	–	–	–	–	48
Cameroon	1	–	–	1	–	20
Central African Republic	–	–	–	–	–	6
Chad	4	1	–	5	–	23
China	6	–	–	6	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	–	23
Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	–	–	9
Ecuador	2	–	–	2	–	–
Egypt	–	1	175	176	–	12
El Salvador	3	–	–	3	–	–
Ethiopia	2	–	–	2	–	–
France	1	6	–	7	–	11
Gambia	3	–	–	3	–	–
Ghana	6	7	150	163	–	8
Guatemala	5	–	–	5	–	–
Guinea	3	–	–	3	–	10
India	8	–	–	8	–	–
Ireland	2	–	–	2	–	–
Jordan	8	11	1 058	1 077	490	15
Madagascar	–	–	–	–	–	23
Malawi	3	2	–	5	–	–
Morocco	–	3	723	726	–	–
Namibia	2	–	–	2	–	–
Nepal	3	1	–	4	–	–
Niger	6	4	868	878	–	42
Nigeria	3	–	–	3	–	4
Pakistan	11	12	1 367	1 399	190	–

	Military component				*Police component*	
Country	*Military observers*	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	*Total*	*Formed police units*	*Police officers*
Paraguay	7	2	–	9	–	–
Peru	3	–	–	3	–	–
Philippines	3	3	–	6	–	–
Poland	2	–	–	2	–	–
Republic of Korea	2	–	–	2	–	–
Republic of Moldova	4	–	–	4	–	–
Romania	6	–	–	6	–	–
Russian Federation	11	–	–	11	–	–
Rwanda	–	–	–	–	–	41
Senegal	8	7	495	474	–	40
Serbia	3	–	–	3	–	–
Spain	–	1	–	1	–	–
Togo	8	6	463	477	–	23
Tunisia	7	3	–	10	–	19
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	14
Uganda	3	2	–	5	–	–
Ukraine	–	–	38	38	–	13
United Republic of Tanzania	2	2	–	4	–	–
Uruguay	2	–	–	2	–	3
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	3
Yemen	9	1	–	10	–	11
Zambia	2	–	–	2	–	–
Zimbabwe	3	–	–	3	–	–
Total	**195**	**95**	**7 277**	**7 356**	**860**	**517**


UNOCI
Deployment
May 2014
Inter-sector boundary
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
MALI
BURKINA FASO
GUINEA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
LIBERIA
GHANA
Sector WEST
Sector EAST
Sector Abidjan
Gulf of Guinea
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Sikasso
Bobo Dioulasso
Orodara
Kadiana
Manankoro
Tingréla
Niéllé
Ouangolodougou
Samatigila
Kouto
Ferkessédougou
Odienné
Sirana
Boundiali
Korhogo
Soukourala
Tafiré
Morondo
Beyla
Kani
Séguéla
Katiola
Nassian
Sandegue
Famienkro
Bondoukou
Sampa
Prikro
Berekum
Sucrivoire
Beoumi
Bouaké
Sakassou
Man
Danané
Zuénoula
Logouale
Charavine
Bangolo
Bagohouo
Duékoué
Daloa
Kanzara
Tiebissou
Bouafle
Yamoussoukro
Daoukro
Abengourou
Goaso
Toulépleu
Bloléquin
Guiglo
Gagnoa
Adzope
Issia
Divo
Tiassalé
Agboville
Sikensi
Tai
Sakre
Para
Dabou
Aboisso
Grand-Lahou
Gabiadji
Nyaake
Grabo
San-Pédro
Harper
Tabou
0 50 100 150 km
0 50 100 mi
Map No. 4220 Rev. 53 UNITED NATIONS
May 2014
Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

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Security Council

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15 May 2014

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Letter dated 15 May 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the assessments of the President and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on the implementation of the completion strategy of the Tribunal, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1534 (2004), as at 5 May 2014 (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if you would transmit the enclosed report to the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Judge Vagn **Joensen**
President

* Reissued for technical reasons on 2 June 2014.

14-53465* (E) 030614

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Enclosure

Report on the completion strategy of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda as at 5 May 2014

[Original: English and French]

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Introduction

1. In 2003, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the Tribunal") formalized a strategy ("the completion strategy") to achieve the objectives of completing investigations by the end of 2004, all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and all of its work in 2010, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1503 (2003).

2. The present report, in conjunction with previous submissions to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1534 (2004), provides an overview of the Tribunal's progress to date in implementing the completion strategy, which has been continuously updated and developed since 2003.[1]

3. As at 5 May 2014, the Tribunal has completed its work with respect to the substantive cases at the trial level for all 93 accused indicted by the Tribunal. This includes 55 first-instance judgements involving 75 accused, 10 referrals to national jurisdictions (four apprehended accused and six fugitive cases), three top-priority fugitives whose cases have been transferred to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals ("the Residual Mechanism"), two withdrawn indictments, and three indictees who died prior to or in the course of trial. Appellate proceedings have been concluded in respect of 50 persons. All but one of the remaining appeals will be completed in 2014. Owing to residual delays caused by previous translation issues and other factors as described herein, the final appeal (in the *Butare* case) is projected to be completed not before the end of July 2015.

4. To date, nine of the accused indicted by the Tribunal for their participation in the genocide in Rwanda remain at large. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the responsibility for the tracking and trials of all nine remains with Rwanda and the Residual Mechanism. The Residual Mechanism will retain jurisdiction over three of those indictees: Augustin Bizimana, Félicien Kabuga and Protais Mpiranya. Previously completed preservation of evidence proceedings will help to ensure smooth trials of three indictees who will be tried before the Residual Mechanism upon their arrest. The cases of the remaining six fugitives have been referred to Rwanda; the Residual Mechanism will continue to assist with tracking efforts with respect to these fugitives.

5. The transition to the Residual Mechanism and plans for closure of the Tribunal continue to draw ever nearer to completion. Most judicial and prosecutorial functions have already been handed over to the Residual Mechanism, and administrative services are being provided to the Residual Mechanism by the Tribunal and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, with the handing over of functions being done on a continuous basis as the Residual Mechanism puts in place arrangements for self-administration.

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[1] See the reports submitted to the United Nations on 14 July 2003 and 29 September 2003, in connection with General Assembly resolution 57/289 and the Tribunal's request to increase the number of ad litem judges sitting "at any one time". Completion strategy reports were submitted to the President of the Security Council on 30 April 2004, 19 November 2004, 23 May 2005, 30 November 2005, 29 May 2006, 8 December 2006, 31 May 2007, 20 November 2007, 13 May 2008, 21 November 2008, 14 May 2009, 9 November 2009, 25 May 2010, 1 November 2010, 12 May 2011, 4 November 2011, 11 May 2012, 5 November 2012, 10 May 2013 and 5 November 2013.

I. Activities in Chambers

A. Activities at first instance

6. The present report covers the period from 6 November 2013 to 5 May 2014. With the substantive work at the trial level now completed, the Tribunal remains with three contempt of court/false testimony cases where orders in lieu of indictments were confirmed before 1 July 2012. In all three cases the accused remain at large.

7. The major challenge for the coming months remains the continued preparation of archives for the handover to the Residual Mechanism. Despite persistent challenges as described herein, the present report shows that the Tribunal remains with only appellate work, which is expected to be completed in all but one case before the end of 2014, and the continuation of the transition to the Residual Mechanism.

1. Judgements (annex I)

8. The work at the trial level is complete. The final list of Tribunal first instance judgements is contained in annex I to the present report.

2. Referrals pursuant to rule 11 bis (annex II)

9. The monitoring of all referred cases now falls under the jurisdiction of the Residual Mechanism. As shown in annex II to the present report, four cases of accused persons indicted by the Tribunal who are in custody have been referred to national jurisdictions. The two cases referred to France are currently being monitored by a staff member of the Tribunal Appeals Chamber, who reports to the President of the Residual Mechanism. The Residual Mechanism Prosecutor is also monitoring the progress of these cases. The two cases referred to Rwanda have been monitored on an interim basis by staff members of the Registry of the Tribunal and that of the Residual Mechanism. The Prosecutor also continues to monitor these cases closely through an independent monitor. The monitoring reports for all four accused transferred to national jurisdictions are available on the Residual Mechanism website.

3. Other work in the Trial Chamber

Office of the President

10. In his double-hatted role as the duty judge for the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, the President rendered decisions on matters arising out of the Tribunal's trials, including on witness protection matters, allegations of false testimony and post-appeal motions arising from the Tribunal trial in the *Niyitegeka* case.

11. During the reporting period, the President's Office met with, and will continue to work closely with, the Archives Unit of the Tribunal in order to ensure the smooth transfer of all records of the Trial Chamber and the Office of the President to the Residual Mechanism. The President continues his joint efforts with the Registrar to relocate the acquitted and released convicted persons who remain in the United Republic of Tanzania, as detailed in section II.D below.

12. The President also continues to facilitate discussions on possible solutions to the issue of reparations for victims of international crimes committed during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. In that regard, the President recently requested the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to undertake an assessment study that would explore the extent to which, and how, the issue of victims' reparations could be taken forward. IOM has secured funding for the study through a generous contribution by the Government of Finland and in February and April 2014, the President's Office and IOM held initial meetings with key stakeholders in Rwanda, including the Government of Rwanda, associations of victims and survivors, and members of civil society. The initial consultations were very productive, and IOM has already begun the first phase of the study, which is a desk review of all available reports, literature and documentation. The next stage of consultation and the drafting of the assessment report are expected to begin in the coming months.

13. On 12 February 2014, the President chaired a meeting of the Joint Coordination Council of the Tribunal and Residual Mechanism. The Joint Coordination Council is composed of the Presidents, Registrars and Prosecutor of the Tribunal and the Residual Mechanism. During the meetings, coordination of the Residual Mechanism and Tribunal policies related to the transition was discussed and decisions that impact upon the transition process were reached.

4. Status of fugitives (annex III)

14. As at 5 May 2014, nine fugitives indicted by the Tribunal remain at large. However, none remain within the Tribunal's purview of responsibility, since six of the nine cases have been referred to Rwanda, and the remaining three top-priority fugitives will be tried by the Residual Mechanism.

B. Activities at the Appeals Chamber (annex IV)

15. As at 5 May 2014, appellate proceedings have been concluded in respect of 50 persons. During the reporting period, the Appeals Chamber was engaged in judgement deliberations and drafting in four cases concerning seven persons and prepared for and held appeal hearings in two additional cases involving two persons. The Appeals Chamber also dealt with pre-appeal matters and preparations for an appeal hearing in a case involving six persons. The Appeals Chamber delivered two judgements concerning four persons and heard appeals in three cases concerning four persons. It also rendered 27 pre-appeal orders and decisions.

16. Four more appeal cases concerning five persons are expected to be disposed of by the end of 2014, and the remaining appeal judgement concerning six persons is expected not to be completed before the end of July 2015.

Pending appeals from judgement: five cases

17. The trial judgement in the *Ndindiliyimana et al. (Military II)* case was rendered on 17 May 2011 and issued in writing on 17 June 2011. All five parties (the four convicted persons and the prosecution) appealed. The briefing concluded in May 2012, with the appeals heard in May 2013. Owing to the need for an additional briefing, in February 2014 the Appeals Chamber severed the case of Augustin Bizimungu, one of the appellants, and delivered its judgement on the appeals concerning the three other persons. The additional briefing is now

completed and judgement drafting and deliberations are in progress, with judgement delivery expected in June 2014.

18. The trial judgement in the *Nyiramasuhuko et al. (Butare)* case was rendered on 24 June 2011 and issued in writing on 14 July 2011. All seven parties (the six convicted persons and the prosecution) appealed. Owing to their inability to work in English, the language in which the trial judgement was issued, all six convicted persons were granted extensions of time to file their appeal briefs after receiving the French translation of the trial judgement. The convicted person concerned by the prosecution's appeal was also granted an extension of time to file his response brief after receiving the necessary translation. The French translation of the trial judgement was only completed and served on the parties at the beginning of February 2013, occasioning a five-month delay in the filing of the appeal briefs of the six convicted persons and of the response brief to the prosecution's appeal. In addition, four of the six convicted persons have requested and have been granted leave to expand the scope of their appeals by adding new allegations of error. As a result, the prosecution received an extension of time to respond to the expanded appeals. The briefing of the appeal submissions in this case was therefore completed only in October 2013. The delivery of the appeal judgement is not expected before the end of July 2015, which reflects the delays in the briefing schedule, the fact that the scope of the appeals in this case has expanded since the initial notices of appeal, and the very voluminous and complex pre-appeal litigation.

19. The trial judgement in the *Karemera & Ngirumpatse (Government I)* case was rendered on 21 December 2011 and issued in writing on 2 February 2012. All three parties (the two convicted persons and the prosecution) filed their notices of appeal in March 2012, and the briefing concluded in March 2013. The appeals were heard in February 2014 and judgement deliberations and drafting are in progress. The judgement is expected to be delivered in September 2014.

20. The trial judgement in the *Nzabonimana* case was rendered on 31 May 2012 and issued in writing on 25 June 2012. Both the defence and the prosecution filed notices of appeal and the briefing concluded at the end of September 2013. The appeals in this case were heard in April 2014 and the judgement is expected to be delivered in September 2014.

21. The trial judgement in the *Nizeyimana* case was rendered on 19 June 2012 and issued in writing on 22 June 2012. Both the defence and the prosecution filed notices of appeal and the briefing concluded in October 2013. The appeals in this case were heard in April 2014 and the judgement is expected to be delivered in September 2014.

II. Measures implementing the completion strategy

22. The present section supplements prior reports and highlights essential elements of the Tribunal's efforts to comply with its completion strategy.

A. Judicial calendar and management of proceedings

23. The Tribunal completed all trial work, as projected, before the end of 2012. The remaining appeals before it are on track for completion before the end of 2014,

save for the *Butare* appeal, for which delivery of judgement is not expected before the end of July 2015.

24. During the reporting period, the President and Registrar remained in contact with the Presiding Judge on the *Butare* appeal. The Presiding Judge indicated that the magnitude of the pre-appeal work and complexity of the appeals continue to exceed expectations, and to impact the timeline for the completion of this case. The Presiding Judge requested that additional and necessary resources be allocated, mainly the addition of several experienced legal officers to assist the *Butare* drafting team, to help prevent the case from incurring further delays. The Registrar approved this request and provided the requested resources within the context of the Tribunal's 2014-2015 budget. Up to now, the measures taken have had the effect of preventing any further delay in the projected delivery of the *Butare* appeal judgement. The President and the Registrar continue to work closely with the Presiding Judge on the *Butare* case to ensure that no further delays occur.

25. The Tribunal continues to make progress towards completion of its mandate. As detailed in section III below, all organs are working diligently to facilitate the closing of the Tribunal and the transition to the Residual Mechanism.

B. Judges and staff management

1. Judges

26. Currently, 12 permanent judges are working in the Appeals Chamber and one ad litem judge (the President) is working in the Trial Chamber of the Tribunal. The number of permanent judges increased to 12 following the election of Judge Koffi Afande to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in November 2013. Judge Afande was assigned to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia Appeals Chamber and subsequently sworn in as a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda Appeals Chamber on 13 December 2013. The Tribunal is grateful to the Security Council and General Assembly for their efforts towards strengthening the Appeals Chamber.

2. Staff management and budget

27. The downsizing process that began in 2008 and 2009 continues in the 2014-2015 period with the abolition of 321 posts, representing 77 per cent of the 416 posts authorized for the 2012-2013 period. The Tribunal continues to employ the downsizing mechanism, developed in 2007 in close consultation with the staff association, to enable management to decide who will leave and when, depending on the outcome of fair and transparent retention processes.

28. At the present stage of the Tribunal's operations, one of the biggest human resources challenges is to provide adequate support to staff during the downsizing process in their transition from the Tribunal to other careers. In addition, it remains a huge challenge to continue motivating the staff in order to successfully complete the remaining mandate of the Tribunal. The lack of a structured and sustainable arrangement for the Secretariat to integrate Tribunal staff into the wider United Nations workforce, despite their experience and qualifications, impacts on the Tribunal's ability to retain those relatively few remaining staff required to stay on until the completion of its mandate. The second major challenge is that the Tribunal

is losing experienced staff but is unable to find suitable replacements. Its inability to offer fixed-term contracts of one year or more forces the Tribunal to recruit using temporary job openings that United Nations staff members with the relevant United Nations experience are not willing to accept because this would require relinquishment of their existing fixed-term contracts. It is also difficult to retain staff members on temporary employment arrangements as they are constantly looking for more permanent positions elsewhere. The Tribunal will continue to explore with the Office of Human Resources Management the possibility of granting additional flexibility measures within the United Nations staff rules and regulations, such as lateral transfer depending on skills and qualifications of the Tribunal staff members, to assist in meeting these challenges and prevent any further delay in the completion of the mandate of the Tribunal.

C. Work of the Office of the Prosecutor

29. As the Tribunal continues with the final phase of its completion strategy, the Office of the Prosecutor has continued to focus its efforts on the completion of ongoing appeals, the monitoring of referred cases to national jurisdictions, transitional dispositions that will ensure a smooth and effective transfer of functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, preparation of materials for archiving and multiple activities for the Prosecutor's closing report to the Secretary-General, as well as other essential legacy projects initiated over the years.

1. Workload

30. During the reporting period, the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division was litigating 26 appeals arising from seven cases. Final judgement in the Grégoire Ndahimana appeal was issued on 16 December 2013, resulting in the imposition of an additional conviction for joint criminal enterprise and an additional term of imprisonment. On 7 February 2014, the Appeals Chamber severed the appeal of Augustin Bizimungu from the appeals filed by his three co-defendants and ordered supplemental briefing from the parties. On 4 April 2014, the parties completed their supplemental briefing, and a judgement in the *Bizimungu* case is now anticipated in June 2014. Final judgement in the three remaining cases against Augustin Ndindiliyimana, François-Xavier Nzuwonemeye and Innocent Sagahutu were rendered on 11 February 2014. The appeals in the *Nizeyimana* and *Nzabonimana* cases were heard on 28 and 29 April 2014, with final judgements projected to follow in the second half of 2014. The remaining appeals in the *Butare* case have not yet been scheduled for oral argument.

31. While the appeals remain pending, motions continue to be filed in all cases. Since November 2013, for instance, the appeals of the six convicted in the *Butare* case have generated approximately 30 defence and prosecution filings on a range of substantive legal and procedural issues. In addition, during the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor was required to respond to various post-referral filings by Bernard Munyagishari and Jean Uwinkindi, seeking revocation or reconsideration of the referral of their cases to Rwanda for trial. To date, the President of the Residual Mechanism has denied all requests for revocation and no additional requests remain pending at this time.

32. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the Office of the Prosecutor continued to focus on transitional activities to ensure a smooth transfer of functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism. It also geared its activities towards ensuring the effective closure of the Tribunal at the end of its mandate. The Office of the Prosecutor provided administrative and other essential support to the Residual Mechanism on a double-hatting basis as the Residual Mechanism gradually supports itself in its various administrative and case-related functions.

33. The Information and Evidence Support Section has continued to provide substantial support to the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division in complying with the ongoing disclosure obligations of the Office of the Prosecutor pursuant to rule 68 of the Rules of the Tribunal. In this context and with a view to ensuring the smooth transition of functions to the Residual Mechanism pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division and the Information and Evidence Support Section have jointly undertaken a comprehensive review of cases that have gone to final judgment with the aim of identifying any potentially exculpatory material that has not yet been disclosed. Records of all past disclosures have been compiled in a master database for handover to the Residual Mechanism. Searches of the evidence database of the Office of the Prosecutor are currently being performed to update all disclosure obligations.

34. In addition to the transfer of the 21 cases mentioned in the previous reporting period, the Information and Evidence Support Section transferred supplementary records from 5 cases, measuring 34 linear metres, to the Residual Mechanism. Said records included 225 boxes related to the *Semanza*, *Seromba*, *Setako*, *Rwamakuba* and *Zigiranyirazo* cases. The processing of prosecutorial records continued, with the appraisal and security classification of all records of the Office of the Prosecutor. The next transfer will cover investigation records. During the reporting period, the Information and Evidence Support Section focused on compiling active documentary evidence and other related databases to be transferred at the end of the mandate of the Tribunal. The Section also continued to provide regular support to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal and to that of the Residual Mechanism in terms of system and software operations and research and analysis activities for foreign legal cooperation requests.

35. The Office of the Prosecutor hosted an international conference in Kampala, on 30 and 31 January 2014. It also released a best practices manual on the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence, a copy of which is available on the website of the Tribunal. Other ongoing legacy initiatives include projects related to recording the course of events of the 1994 Rwandan genocide based on the facts established by the Tribunal's judicial processes and challenges regarding the referral of cases to national jurisdictions under rule 11 bis of the Rules of the Tribunal. In November 2014, the Prosecutor proposes to host the seventh Colloquium of International Prosecutors.

2. Cooperation of the Office of the Prosecutor with Member States

36. Member States have continued to intensify their cooperation with the objective of apprehending and bringing to trial, within their national jurisdictions, the Rwandan suspects appearing on the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) list of wanted fugitives. In a double-hatting capacity, the Office of the

Prosecutor continued to strengthen its cooperation with diverse States, organizations such as INTERPOL and INTERPOL national offices, and to provide mutual legal assistance and information to national prosecuting authorities, including those of Rwanda and other countries of the Great Lakes and East African regions. In this context, the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal provided essential support to the Residual Mechanism in a double-hatting capacity as the latter gradually assumes responsibility for the servicing of foreign requests for assistance and supports itself in its various other cooperation functions with Member States.

3. Staffing

37. With the anticipated return of Appeals Chamber judgements and completion of other core work, such as rule 11 bis litigation and disclosure updates, an initial reduction in the current staffing levels of the Office of the Prosecutor is anticipated effective 31 October 2014, followed by a larger reduction on 31 December 2014 when additional appeals are completed. By the expected date of delivery of the Appeals Chamber judgement in the *Butare* case, the Prosecutor anticipates closing the Office of the Prosecutor and shifting any remaining functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism, either as a core activity or through the double-hatting of functions.

D. Cooperation between Member States and the Tribunal

38. The Office of the Registrar continued to act as the diplomatic arm of the Tribunal and the channel of communication between the Tribunal and the international community. As such, the Office of the Registrar maintained high-level diplomatic contacts with Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations. During the reporting period, the Office of the Registrar transmitted 59 notes verbales and other correspondence related to the operations of the Tribunal, primarily to secure support and cooperation from Member States.

39. Without the enhanced cooperation of Member States in certain areas, it will be extremely difficult for the Tribunal to successfully complete its mandate. In addition to focusing on ongoing cases, cooperation also included requests for assistance in the relocation of acquitted and released persons still residing in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. In spite of the two Security Council resolutions in which the Council called upon Member States to assist, none have offered such assistance since the resolutions were passed. The fact that article 28 of the statute of the Tribunal does not obligate Member States to cooperate in matters of relocation has not assisted the Tribunal. To date, nine acquitted and two convicted released persons reside in Arusha and, without the assistance of Member States, the Tribunal faces the prospect of being unable to relocate these persons. To that end and in order to redouble relocation efforts, a strategic plan was formulated and submitted by the Registrar to the Security Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals on 30 May 2013. The plan was explained in the President's six-monthly report to the Security Council in June 2013 and in the Tribunal's eighteenth annual report (A/68/270-S/2013/460).

40. Since the previous report and consistent with the strategic plan, the President and the Registrar have made concerted efforts to relocate the acquitted and released

persons outside the United Republic of Tanzania, but with very little success. The President met with representatives from various European countries during meetings in New York and Europe, while the Registrar visited four countries in Africa and the Chair of the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa to present the idea of relocation of one or more acquitted or released persons. During the missions, the President and Registrar briefed the Member States on the serious challenges facing the Tribunal in terms of relocation, outlined the strategic plan, and appealed for their assistance in accepting one or more of the acquitted or released persons currently residing in Arusha, or using their good offices to support the efforts of the Tribunal in that regard.

41. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and IOM have also been briefed on the situation and have offered their assistance in the implementation of the strategic plan. In the meantime, these 11 individuals remain on Tanzanian territory without identity documents or proper immigration status and with no means of survival. In the light of the imminent closure of the Tribunal and the insufficient level of voluntary cooperation from Member States, the Tribunal once again calls upon the urgent assistance of the Security Council in finding a sustainable solution to this issue.

E. Outreach and capacity-building

42. During the reporting period, the Tribunal continued to implement major outreach programmes. In this task, the Tribunal offices in Arusha, the Information and Documentation Centre in Kigali ("Umusanzu") and the 10 additional provincial mini-information centres located across Rwanda continued to play a key role in information dissemination and in improved communication and access to the jurisprudence of the Tribunal and other legal materials. In Rwanda, the centres were visited daily by members of the Rwandan judiciary, students, researchers and the public who were provided with informative materials and had access to briefings, training, library services, video screenings and the Internet. The Arusha office attracted 550 visitors, including 181 dignitaries, the Umusanzu Centre received almost 41,000 visitors, and the Tribunal's provincial mini-information centres located across Rwanda attracted approximately 27,000 visitors. These visitors included high-level United Nations and government officials, academics, civil society members, representatives of non-governmental organizations and members of the general public.

43. The Tribunal also continued to disseminate information to all national, regional and international stakeholders. More than 6,500 copies of the Tribunal's cartoon book entitled "100 Days: In the Land of a Thousand Hills", which informs and teaches youth about genocide, its causes and dynamics, and in particular the Rwandan genocide and the concept of "never again" becoming a reality, were distributed in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. This was part of the major youth sensitization project conducted by the Tribunal in the Great Lakes region with the support of Germany.

44. During the reporting period, the Tribunal's outreach team in Kigali engaged in several activities. The team continued countrywide implementation of the genocide awareness-raising workshops funded by the Department of Public Information of the

Secretariat, covering 36 secondary schools in various parts of Rwanda. Approximately 26,800 teachers and students participated in the programme.

45. Significantly, the Umusanzu Centre continues to attract greater recognition and use by senior officials of the military, police and civil society organizations, not only from Rwanda but from other countries such as Canada, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sweden, Switzerland, the Sudan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, who are on official study and/or attachment visits in Rwanda, many of whom are pursuing further studies in the areas of genocide, peacekeeping, peace studies and conflict transformation, conflict management and conflict resolution.

46. In addition, starting in March 2014, the Registry, in conjunction with the Office of the Prosecutor, began contributing to a major Rwandan capacity-building initiative spearheaded by the Rwandan judiciary with the aim of enhancing the capacity of Supreme and High Court judges and their judicial and administrative staff with respect to various topics in international criminal law, judgement drafting, international standards for judging and evidentiary analysis, criminal procedure, witness and victim protection, and case management. Most of the monthly training sessions are led by current and former Tribunal staff and judges.

47. The Tribunal commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda through hosting and participating in events and by creating a website dedicated to its remembrance. With the technical assistance of the Residual Mechanism and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Tribunal launched a website entitled "The ICTR Remembers" (http://unmict.org/ictr-remembers/). The site features an overview of the work of the Tribunal, recalls the milestones reached and highlights the remaining work required to complete its mandate.

48. From 4 to 7 April 2014, the President and Prosecutor participated in events in Kigali marking the twentieth anniversary of the Rwandan genocide. From 4 to 6 April, they attended the Kigali International Forum, during which the President gave a presentation on the effectiveness of justice after genocide, and on 7 April 2014 they attended Rwanda's official commemoration in Kigali. At the same time, the Registrar represented the Tribunal at the commemoration held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

49. On 10 April 2014, the Tribunal hosted a commemorative ceremony to honour the victims of the 1994 genocide. The event featured speeches by the Tribunal principals and representatives of Rwandan survivors' organizations, testimony from victims who had testified at the Tribunal, and remarks from the Rwandan Minister of Justice. The event also included an exhibition featuring victims' testimony and information on the genocide and the work of the Tribunal.

50. On 29 and 30 April 2014, the Umusanzu Centre in Kigali staged open days for the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary. During those two days, the Centre received officials from the Rwandan Government, United Nations agencies, students, academics, civil society members, non-governmental organizations and members of the general public. The occasion was marked by such activities as the screening of film documentaries on justice, unity and reconciliation, discussions and debates on genocide and the distribution of Tribunal and other United Nations publications on international justice and the fight against impunity.

51. The Tribunal is also planning to hold events in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and possibly elsewhere in November 2014 to mark the occasion of 20 years since its establishment by the Security Council. The Arusha events are expected to include a reception on 8 November 2014 preceded by an international symposium, and the Prosecutor plans to hold the next in the series of international prosecutors' colloquiums around the same time in honour of the Tribunal's twentieth anniversary.

III. Transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Trials

52. In compliance with Security Council resolutions 2054 (2012) and 2080 (2012), the present section details the efforts made during the reporting period in the transition to the Residual Mechanism, including projections, with projected dates where possible, for the handover of functions.

A. Judicial functions

53. Security Council resolution 1966 (2010) and the transitional arrangements annexed thereto mandate a coordinated transition of judicial functions to the Residual Mechanism on 1 July 2012 or as soon as possible thereafter.

54. Pursuant to article 2 of the transitional arrangements, any appeals filed with respect to Tribunal decisions or judgements after 1 July 2012 fall under the responsibility of the Residual Mechanism. As a result, the Residual Mechanism has competence over one appeal from a Tribunal judgement in the *Ngirabatware* case. In accordance with its statute and transitional arrangements, the Residual Mechanism is now also responsible for requests for review of Tribunal judgements, trials for contempt of court or false testimony where the indictment is confirmed on or after 1 July 2012, and the trials of three of the remaining Tribunal fugitives once arrested. The duty judge of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism (double-hatted Tribunal President Vagn Joensen) has already handled several motions with respect to the three Residual Mechanism fugitive cases and, during the reporting period, issued decisions on matters related to allegations of false testimony and requests by domestic courts for variation of protective measures for Tribunal witnesses. Details of the work of the duty judge of the Arusha branch are provided in the progress report of the Residual Mechanism. Supervision of the enforcement of sentences has also already been handed over to the President of the Residual Mechanism.

55. The Residual Mechanism has also been handling requests for assistance from national authorities and other motions stemming from the trials and appeals at the Tribunal. The Residual Mechanism has rendered decisions on post-appeal requests for the initiation of proceedings for false testimony and contempt and assignment of counsel, for disclosure of evidence, for variation of protective measures, various appeal motions arising from the *Ngirabatware* case, and other confidential matters.

B. Office of the President

56. Pursuant to article 6 of its Statute, the Residual Mechanism is responsible for issues related to cases referred by the Tribunal to national courts, such as the monitoring of cases (with the assistance of international or regional organizations or bodies) and consideration of revocation. The Residual Mechanism was already handling the administrative function of monitoring the two Tribunal cases referred to France, as well as the *Uwinkindi* case in Rwanda; since 1 January 2014, monitoring of the other case referred to Rwanda (*Munyagishari*) has also been fully transferred to the Residual Mechanism. Tribunal staff continue to assist the Residual Mechanism as interim monitors while arrangements with an international body to monitor all of the referred cases are being finalized.

57. As described in section II.D above, the Tribunal continues to work hard to relocate individuals acquitted and those persons who have completed their sentences in the United Republic of Tanzania so that they may resume their lives. The United Republic of Tanzania has been most gracious in allowing these individuals to remain in Arusha under the protection of the Tribunal while it seeks their relocation to third countries. For as long as such persons remain in the United Republic of Tanzania under the care of the Tribunal, the Tribunal will also consider it incumbent to find countries in which to relocate these persons. In this respect, and in order to complement the efforts that have been undertaken by the President and the Registrar in the light of the imminent closure of the Tribunal, the President and Registrar of the Residual Mechanism have offered to assist with diplomatic efforts to relocate these persons in the hope that all relocations can be concluded before the Tribunal closes.

C. Registry

58. Most functions earmarked in Security Council resolution 1966 (2010) for transfer to the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, including the enforcement of sentences, assistance to national autnorities, the protection of witnesses in completed cases, and the tracking of the remaining three top-priority fugitives, were immediately transferred to the Residual Mechanism once that branch came into existence on 1 July 2012. In view of the fact that the Tribunal is still in the process of completing its mandate, it was understood that other functions would be transferred gradually to the Residual Mechanism once they were no longer critical for the completion of the work of the Tribunal. These include the transfer of Tribunal records with long-term or permanent retention value for management by the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, the provision of health services and security, and other support services.

59. The budget for the biennium 2014-2015 was approved by the General Assembly based on projections contained in the Tribunal's reports on the completion strategy, submitted to the President of the Security Council in May and November 2013. The determination of resource requirements followed in-depth consultations among the officials of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Tribunal and the Residual Mechanism in order to ensure that the resource requirements of the two Tribunals and the Residual Mechanism were well harmonized so as to avoid duplication, enhance consistency and promote

complementarity. The Tribunal is grateful to the Member States for agreeing to provide the resources necessary for the completion of its mandate.

60. The Tribunal has continued to translate all documents required for judicial processes, including those designated as necessary to ensure that fair trial rights are observed, and will continue to translate documents for archiving purposes until its closure upon delivery of the *Butare* appeal judgement. This includes the translation of final judgements so that they are available in English, French and Kinyarwanda as part of the archive materials that will be managed by the Residual Mechanism. The Language Services Section of the Tribunal has also continued to provide assistance to the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism in the translation of judicial filings and official documents, in spite of the large number of Tribunal appeals-related documents and appeals judgements that are being translated. The Section has continued to provide interpretation services for appeals hearings and judgement delivery sessions on occasions when the Appeals Chamber judges visited Arusha for such hearings and judgement delivery.

61. On 1 January 2014, the Judicial and Legal Affairs Section of the Tribunal assumed many of the responsibilities formerly assigned to the Judicial and Legal Services Division, which was closed on 31 December 2013. These responsibilities included court management, defence counsel and detention management (which includes the United Nations Detention Facility), and the provision of support for witnesses and victims in respect of ongoing Tribunal cases. The Judicial and Legal Affairs Section is also responsible for coordinating the provision of services to the persons acquitted or released in Arusha, the number of which grew to 11 in February 2014. The Section also supported the Appeals Chamber in Arusha during the delivery of the appeal judgement in the *Ndahimana* case in December 2013, the delivery of judgement in the *Ndindiliyimana et al.* appeal in February 2014 and oral hearings in three appeals cases, namely, *Karemera*, *Nizeyimana* and *Nzabonimana* during the reporting period.

D. Division of Administrative Support Services

62. The Division of Administrative Support Services has continued to provide administrative support to the Tribunal and, in conjunction with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, to provide some services to the Residual Mechanism. The following activities took place during the reporting period with respect to the downsizing of the Tribunal.

63. The Human Resources and Planning Section continued to administer staff entitlements and to offer training and counselling to staff members. The Section is continuously reviewing and updating the separation process in order to hasten delivery of end-of-service benefits to separating staff members. The Career Resource Centre also continued to provide training on preparation of curricula vitae, the use of the United Nations Inspira recruitment system and preparation for interviews, as well as preparing staff for the transition to other jobs, including self-employment, after the Tribunal. It is worth noting that a good part of the work of the Human Resources and Planning Section involved increased activities relating to staff separations, the administration of staff entitlements, the recruitment of staff members for the Tribunal and, until 31 December 2013, the Residual Mechanism.

64. The Security and Safety Section continued to support the Tribunal to ensure the safety and security of its staff, premises, assets and operations through implementation of United Nations Security Management System policies. Close collaboration with host Government authorities in Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania continued to be promoted, with a view to addressing the increasing perceived security threats in the region. The Section continued to monitor evolving security trends and to ensure that appropriate measures to mitigate threats were in place. The Section is continuing to provide security to Residual Mechanism staff members and property and contributed to planning activities for the new premises of the Residual Mechanism.

65. The General Services Support Section continued the services it already provided but at a much reduced scale. The Section has recorded an increase in the workload relating to the disposal of assets that are no longer required and the Assets Management Unit has been strengthened to help in that regard. Efforts to scale down the provision of services in-house have continued, such as the provision of transport to staff members to the airport, owing to the reduction in the number of vehicles and staff. The rationalization of office space is an ongoing process, as staff members continue to separate. A number of offices formerly occupied by Tribunal staff have been returned to the Arusha International Conference Centre in the light of staffing reductions. Writing off of surplus items as part of the liquidation plan is continuing in earnest. In an effort to increase the Residual Mechanism's capacity in the enforcement of sentences, the Registry, in collaboration with the office of the United Nations Development Programme in Senegal, is working on the design and cost estimates for the refurbishment of cells in a prison in Senegal which would potentially house persons convicted by the Tribunal.

66. The Finance and Budget Section has been preparing payments for separating staff while monitoring the rational use of funds in accordance with the approved budget. The Section has also been playing a lead role in the Tribunal's preparation for the implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards, with particular emphasis on the review of property, plant and equipment, outstanding receivables and liabilities, and the management of obligations.

67. The Information Technology Services Section continues to support the downsizing activities and to strengthen the information technology infrastructure and processes in a new security communication network for use in emergency situations by all United Nations agencies in the Arusha/Moshi region. The Section has also played a role in the development of the website featuring the Tribunal's legacy, which was launched at the commemoration in Arusha of the twentieth anniversary of the Rwandan genocide.

68. The Health Services Unit continues to provide basic and specialized health services to its clients, including staff members of the Tribunal and Residual Mechanism and their dependants; detainees, released and acquitted persons; witnesses and victims; interns and visitors; and non-United Nations staff such as contractors, labourers and cleaners. Hospitalization is outsourced to hospitals in Arusha and the relevant authorized locations for medical evacuation.

69. All of the services described above are projected to remain the responsibility of the Tribunal until its closure upon delivery of the *Butare* judgement in 2015. From October 2015, only 95 staff members will remain in the Registry and they will focus the liquidation and disposal of the Tribunal's assets, including such residual

administrative functions as the dismantling of temporary office structures and pre-fabricated facilities and storage containers; repair and handing over of the rented premises to the landlord; disposal of furniture, equipment and supplies; settling of outstanding obligations and accounts payable, and recovery of amounts owed to the Tribunal by staff members and other parties. The Residual Mechanism has agreed to provide administrative support to the Tribunal's liquidation team for the three-month period from October to December 2015.

E. Office of the Prosecutor

70. A number of designated professional staff of the Office of the Prosecutor continued to work in a double-hatting capacity in connection with activities that will gradually make the Residual Mechanism fully operational. In this context, Tribunal staff provided support for the tracking operations of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism, international cooperation, mutual legal assistance and the monitoring of cases transferred to national jurisdictions, the management of records of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal and the eventual preservation of damaged archives, the work within the immediate office of the Prosecutor, and the handling of appeals before the Residual Mechanism. The Appeals and Legal Advisory Division of the Tribunal, for example, continued providing substantial support to the ad hoc Residual Mechanism team prosecuting the *Ngirabatware* appeal and related litigation. An ad hoc team of Residual Mechanism staff continued assuming primary responsibility for defending the *Ngirabatware* trial judgement on appeal.

71. While staff of the Residual Mechanism already have access to the relevant records of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal, the archives of the latter continued to be gradually transferred to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism, where they are expected to be secured upon completion of all Tribunal appeals and related litigation. In the meantime, as the archives of the Residual Mechanism systematically continue to be fully established, materials no longer in active use continue to be compiled and transferred on an ongoing basis and Tribunal staff continue to work on a double-hatting basis. As a function of paramount importance, coordination and interactive cooperation with the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda continued to ensure that the Residual Mechanism operates smoothly despite its current limited resources.

F. Archives

72. The preparations for the transfer of the hardcopy, born-digital/electronic and audiovisual records with long-term to permanent retention value to the Residual Mechanism remain a critical function of the Tribunal. The Tribunal is pleased to report that progress has been made in the hardcopy segment of the project. Of the estimated total of 2,621 linear metres of records being appraised for transfer by 31 December 2014, the Tribunal has, as at 5 May 2014, transferred to the Residual Mechanism approximately 630 linear metres of records of long-term to permanent retention value. These included physical records consisting of judicial records, administrative records and files of trial teams from the Office of the Prosecutor. During the reporting period, pursuant to article 20 of the Residual Mechanism Statute and article 5 of the transitional arrangements, the Tribunal continued to

prepare and transfer to the Residual Mechanism confidential files of witnesses in completed cases. The redaction of master audiovisual records of court proceedings is ongoing. A phased transfer of records with long-term to permanent value will be carried out up to the end of the mandate of the Tribunal.

73. The Tribunal continues with the preparation of its hardcopy, born-digital/electronic and audiovisual records for transfer to and management by the Residual Mechanism and is collaborating very closely with it in that regard, especially with the view of ensuring that the records are prepared in a manner that will facilitate their effective management by the Residual Mechanism after transfer. In spite of the vast challenges presented by the volume and nature of the records, as well as the fact that some of the records are still active and can therefore not yet be prepared for transfer, the Tribunal remains hopeful that the preparation and transfer of its records will be completed before it closes.

Born-digital/electronic records management project

74. The preparation and transfer of the electronic records of long-term archival value to the Residual Mechanism will involve the appraisal of the digital records in systems across the Tribunal to identify those that must be transferred, the formulation and implementation of the transfer process, and the destruction of those digital records that are not scheduled for transfer.

75. The measures that are presently being taken in preparation for the disposition of the digital records are the inventory and appraisal of the records in systems across the Tribunal (including shared drives and personal workspaces) and the planning and implementation of the transfer process. The Tribunal is also working to implement the e-mail capture project, which captures both legacy and current e-mail accounts of staff members who played a significant role in the history of the Tribunal.

Audiovisual redaction project

76. Redaction of the records of the trial proceedings is progressing. The audiovisual redaction process has been prioritized to focus on the recordings most likely to be of interest to external users. This prioritized list will have a significant impact insofar as the quality and quantity of the final hours of records that will be handed over to the Residual Mechanism by December 2014. Two training sessions on Final Cut Pro 7 were held in December 2013 and March 2014, conducted by a certified trainer for all audiovisual redactors on the audiovisual redaction project to develop their editing skills, thereby ensuring the team's effectiveness. This resulted in the recommendation and implementation of a new Final Cut Pro 7 workflow.

Inactive records formally stored in containers

77. All of the 44 containers temporarily housing inactive records have been transferred to the Tribunal section of one of the temporary archives facilities (the former fourth courtroom). The inventory, appraisal and disposition process will continue to help determine the retention value and disposition methods to apply. Those records that are appraised with long-term to permanent value will eventually be transferred to the Residual Mechanism for continued preservation. Those with temporary archival value and non-archival value will receive the appropriate retention classification of destruction by the end of the mandate of the Tribunal.

Electronic record-keeping system

78. In response to increasing concerns regarding the integrity of information stored in the Tower Records and Information (TRIM) record-keeping system and the viability of the system as an ongoing record-keeping platform, the Tribunal is currently conducting a quality-assurance project to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the TRIM records and their associated metadata. Since November 2013, a team of 12 document control assistants has been working to confirm the presence of the judicial records in TRIM and to verify that those records are appropriately described in the system. As part of the effort to address the integrity of the system, the Tribunal also contacted a United States-based consulting firm, Information First, which has expertise in this area.

79. Information First consultants specializing in TRIM software visited the Tribunal in December 2013 in order to conduct a data integrity and health check assessment. A health check assessment was performed on the TRIM system. The objective of the health check was to identify any existing problems, deficiencies or issues, and also to suggest changes or alterations that might improve system performance, resolve bugs or issues, or bring the system into line with TRIM best practices prior to the transfer of the Tribunal's records to the Residual Mechanism.

80. Specific recommended actions to ensure viability, in conjunction with ongoing quality-assurance activities of the Tribunal, were proposed by the consultants to help minimize the reoccurrence of any technical problems, help improve the overall health of the TRIM system, and facilitate the eventual transfer of records to the Residual Mechanism. This exercise resulted in the upgrading of the current TRIM version 7 dataset to version 7.3.4, and the existing 30 TRIM document stores were consolidated into a single document store.

IV. Conclusion and updated prognosis regarding the implementation of the completion strategy

81. During the reporting period, judicial and legal activity continued to be focused on completion of the remaining appeals and the transition to the Residual Mechanism, as all work at the trial level, referral applications and evidence preservation had already been completed. The focus of administrative energies has remained on activities related to downsizing and on providing the support necessary for the remaining judicial and legal work of the Tribunal. Since 1 January 2014, the reliance of the Residual Mechanism on the Tribunal for administrative services has been significantly reduced, and the Residual Mechanism is continuing to assume judicial responsibilities in line with the transitional arrangements and is making progress in regard to the first appeal from a Tribunal judgement which remains projected for completion before the end of 2014. The Tribunal continues the process of transferring records and archives to the Residual Mechanism, with coordination increased in that regard during the reporting period. A smooth transition of prosecutorial tasks also remains on track.

82. As previously discussed, possibilities exist for contempt/false testimony cases to be heard by the Tribunal in three cases for which indictments were confirmed before 1 July 2012; however, as the Tribunal's closure becomes ever more imminent, other possibilities for dealing with these cases may need to be considered.

Thanks to the tireless work and dedication of the staff, all appeal judgements, except for the *Butare* judgement, remain on track for completion before the end of 2014. The *Butare* appeal hearing also remains scheduled to be heard before the end of 2014, with the appeal judgment in that case and the formal closure of the Tribunal's operations remaining projected for 2015.

83. The past and continued support of Member States remains crucial to the completion of the Tribunal's mandate, especially as matters such as relocation of acquitted and convicted released persons remain pending. Mutual assistance and international cooperation will continue to play a critical role in the management of all international courts and national courts trying crimes of an international nature and, as such, it is crucial for Member States to ensure that the Tribunal has the same level of support at closure that it did at its inception, and that the same is true for other current and future judicial institutions similarly situated.

84. As the Tribunal continues to downsize and near completion of its mandate, it becomes ever clearer that lessons learned in managing the judicial, administrative and prosecutorial functions of an international tribunal are vast and that sharing them will allow current and future international and domestic courts to learn from the successes and challenges that form the legacy of the Tribunal. Accordingly, the Tribunal continues to lead efforts towards sharing of developed practices and lessons learned among the international and internationalized tribunals and is preparing an updated website on its legacy, which will be managed by the Residual Mechanism upon the closure of the Tribunal. The Tribunal plans to hold events in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in November 2014 to mark the twentieth anniversary of its establishment by the Security Council, and to hold other legacy-themed events in its final months. This is all aimed at ensuring that the rich legacy of the Tribunal, serving as an example of international commitment towards the fight against impunity, will be disseminated widely and preserved for posterity.

Annex I

Trial judgements delivered as at 5 May 2014: 55 judgements concerning 75 accused

Case No.	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Trial judgement*
1	J.-P. Akayesu	*Bourgmestre* of Taba	30 May 1996	I	2 September 1998
2	J. Kambanda	Prime Minister	1 May 1998	I	4 September 1998 (guilty plea)
3	O. Serushago	Businessman, *Interahamwe* leader	14 December 1998	I	5 February 1999 (guilty plea)
4	C. Kayishema	*Préfet* of Kibuye	31 May 1996	II	21 May 1999 (joinder)
	O. Ruzindana	Businessman	29 October 1996		
5	G. Rutaganda	Businessman, 2nd Vice-President of *Interahamwe*	30 May 1996	I	6 December 1999
6	A. Musema	Businessman	18 November 1997	I	27 January 2000
7	G. Ruggiu	Journalist, Radio-télévision libre des mille collines	24 October 1997	I	1 June 2000 (guilty plea)
8	I. Bagilishema	*Bourgmestre* of Mabanza	1 April 1999	I	7 June 2001
9	G. Ntakirutimana	Doctor	2 December 1996	I	21 February 2003 (joinder)
	E. Ntakirutimana	Pastor	31 March 2000		
10	L. Semanza	*Bourgmestre* of Bicumbi	16 February 1998	III	15 May 2003
11	E. Niyitegeka	Minister of Information	15 April 1999	I	15 May 2003
12	J. Kajelijeli	*Bourgmestre* of Mukingo	19 April 1999	II	1 December 2003
13	F. Nahimana	Director, Radio-télévision libre des mille collines	19 February 1997	I	*Media* case (joinder) 3 December 2003
	H. Ngeze	Kangura Editor	19 November 1997		
	J.-B. Barayagwiza	Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	23 February 1998		
14	J. Kamuhanda	Minister of Culture and Education	24 March 2000	II	22 January 2004

Case No.	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Trial judgement*
15	A. Ntagerura	Minister of Transport	20 February 1997	III	*Cyangugu* case (joinder) 25 February 2004
	E. Bagambiki	*Préfet* of Cyangugu	19 April 1999		
	S. Imanishimwe	Lieutenant in the Forces armées rwandaises	27 November 1997		
16	S. Gacumbitsi	*Bourgmestre* of Rusumo	20 June 2001	III	17 June 2004
17	E. Ndindabahizi	Minister of Finance	19 October 2001	I	15 July 2004
18	V. Rutaganira	*Conseiller* of Mubuga	26 March 2002	III	14 March 2005 (guilty plea)
19	M. Muhimana	*Conseiller* of Gishyita	24 November 1999	III	28 April 2005
20	A. Simba	Lieutenant-Colonel in the Forces armées rwandaises	18 March 2002	I	13 December 2005
21	P. Bisengimana	*Bourgmestre* of Gikoro	18 March 2002	II	13 April 2006 (guilty plea)
22	J. Serugendo	Technical Director, Radio-télévision libre des mille collines	30 September 2005	I	12 June 2006 (guilty plea)
23	J. Mpambara	*Bourgmestre* of Rukara	8 August 2001	I	12 September 2006
24	T. Muvunyi	Interim Commander, École des sous-officiers	8 November 2000	II	12 September 2006
25	A. Rwamakuba	Minister of Education	7 April 1999	III	20 September 2006
26	A. Seromba	Priest, Kivumu Commune	8 February 2002	III	13 December 2006
27	J. Nzabirinda	Youth organizer	27 March 2002	II	23 February 2007 (guilty plea)
28	J. Rugambarara	*Bourgmestre* of Bicumbi	15 August 2003	II	16 November 2007 (guilty plea)
29	GAA	Witness before Tribunal proceedings	10 August 2007	III	4 December 2007 (contempt of Tribunal)
30	F. Karera	*Préfet* of Kigali	26 October 2001	I	7 December 2007
31	S. Nchamihigo	Deputy Prosecutor of Cyangugu	29 June 2001	III	24 September 2008
32	S. Bikindi	Musician	4 April 2002	III	2 December 2008
33	P. Zigiranyirazo	Businessman	10 October 2001	III	18 December 2008

Case No.	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Trial judgement*
34	T. Bagosora	Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Defence	20 February 1997	I	*Military I* case (joinder) 18 December 2008
	G. Kabiligi	Brigadier-General in the Forces armées rwandaises	17 February 1998		
	A. Ntabakuze	Battalion Commander, Forces armées rwandaises	24 October 1997		
	A. Nsengiyumva	Lieutenant-Colonel in Forces armées rwandaises	19 February 1997		
35	E. Rukundo	Chaplain	26 September 2001	II	27 February 2009
36	C. Kalimanzira	Directeur de Cabinet of the Ministry of the Interior	14 November 2005	III	22 June 2009
37	L. Nshogoza	Former Defence Investigator	11 February 2008	III	2 July 2009 (contempt of court case)
38	T. Renzaho	*Préfet* of Kigali-ville	21 November 2002	I	14 July 2009
39	M. Bagaragaza	Director General of Government Office Controlling the Tea Industry	16 August 2005	III	5 November 2009 (guilty plea)
40	H. Nsengimana	Rector, Christ-Roi College	16 April 2002	I	17 November 2009
41	T. Muvunyi	Interim Commander, École des sous-officiers Camp	8 November 2000	III	11 February 2010 (retrial)
42	E. Setako	Lieutenant-Colonel	22 November 2004	I	25 February 2010
43	Y. Munyakazi	*Interahamwe* leader	12 May 2004	I	30 June 2010
44	D. Ntawukulilyayo	*Sous-préfet* of Butare prefecture	10 June 2008	III	3 August 2010
45	G. Kanyarukiga	Businessman	22 July 2004	II	1 November 2010
46	I. Hategekimana	Lieutenant, Commander of Ngoma Camp, Butare	28 February 2003	II	1 December 2010
47	J.-B. Gatete	*Bourgmestre* of Murambi	20 September 2002	III	29 March 2011

Case No	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Trial judgement*
48	A. Ndindiliyimana	Chief of Staff of Gendarmerie	27 April 2000	II	*Military II* case (joinder) 17 May 2011
	F.-X. Nzuwonemeye	Battalion Commander, Forces armées rwandaises	25 May 2000		
	I. Sagahutu	Second-in-Command of Reconnaissance Battalion	28 November 2000		
	A. Bizimungu	Chief of Staff of the Forces armées rwandaises	21 August 2002		
49	P. Nyiramasuhuko	Minister of Family and Women's Affairs	3 September 1997	II	*Butare* case (joinder) 24 June 2011
	A. S. Ntahobali	*Interahamwe* leader	17 October 1997		
	S. Nsabimana	*Préfet* of Butare	24 October 1997		
	A. Nteziryayo	*Préfet* of Butare	17 August 1998		
	J. Kanyabashi	*Bourgmestre* of Ngoma	29 November 1996		
	E. Ndayambaje	*Bourgmestre* of Muganza	29 November 1996		
50	C. Bizimungu	Minister of Health	3 September 1999	II	*Bizimungu et al.* case (joinder) 30 September 2011
	J. Mugenzi	Minister of Commerce	17 August 1999		
	J. Bicamumpaka	Minister of Foreign Affairs	17 August 1999		
	P. Mugiraneza	Minister of Civil Service	17 August 1999		
51	G. Ndahimana	*Bourgmestre* of Kivumu	28 September 2009	III	17 November 2011
52	E. Karemera	Minister of Interior, Vice-President of the Mouvement républicain national pour le développement et la démocratie (MRND)	7 April 1999	III	*Karemera et al.* case (joinder — third accused J. Nzirorera died on 1 July 2010) 21 December 2011
	M. Ngirumpatse	General Director at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, President of MRND	7 April 1999		
53	C. Nzabonimana	Minister of Youth in the Interim Government	20 February 2008	III	31 May 2012
54	I. Nizeyimana	Second-in-Command, École des sous-officiers	14 October 2009; further appearances 5 March 2010 and 7 October 2010	III	19 June 2012
55	A. Ngirabatware	Minister in the Interim Government	Initial appearance on 9 February 2009	II	20 December 2012

Annex II

Referrals pursuant to rule 11 bis for apprehended accused: 4 cases concerning 4 accused

Case No.	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Status*
56	W. Munyeshyaka	Clergy	Not applicable (arrested in France)	Not applicable	Case transferred to France on 20 November 2007
57	L. Bucyibaruta	*Préfet* of Gikongoro prefecture	Not applicable (arrested in France)	Not applicable	Case transferred to France on 20 November 2007
58	J. Uwinkindi	Pastor, Nyamata	9 July 2010	III	Accused transferred to Rwanda on 19 April 2012
59	B. Munyagishari	Former President of *Interahamwe* for Gisenyi	20 June 2011	III	Accused transferred to Rwanda on 24 July 2013

Annex III

Fugitives indicted by the Tribunal

Fugitive name	*Status as at 5 May 2014*
Augustin Bizimana	Residual Mechanism will be responsible for trial when arrested
Félicien Kabuga	Residual Mechanism will be responsible for trial when arrested
Protais Mpiranya	Residual Mechanism will be responsible for trial when arrested
Ladislas Ntaganzwa	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Fulgence Kayishema	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Charles Sikubwabo	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Aloys Ndimbati	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Charles Ryandikayo	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Phénéas Munyarugarama	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda

Annex IV

Projected appeals schedule of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda as at 5 May 2014